



Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Summary

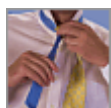
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WHAT'S NEW AT ABS ...

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A PROFILE OF CARERS IN AUSTRALIA, 2008

A Profile of Carers in Australia, 2008 (cat. no. 4448.0) was released 14 October 2008. This publication provides an overview of the characteristics and activities of people who provide informal assistance to someone with a disability, long-term health condition, or to an older person (aged 60 years and over).

Concern for the well-being of carers, and an appreciation of the value of work they do, has made carers a key social policy concern. Carers enable older people to 'age in place' and people with a disability or long-term illness to remain in the community.

Information in this publication was drawn from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing and from three ABS surveys: the 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC); the 2006 General Social Survey (GSS) and the 2006 Time Use Survey (TUS). The data used to report on a particular topic were drawn from the most appropriate and up-to-date source.

Some results for Queensland include:

- In 2006, 293,700 carers aged 15 years and over were identified by the Census, the majority of whom were female (62%).
- Of these 293,700 carers, 59% were located in major cities and 1% in very remote rural areas.

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SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION: A STATISTICAL OVERVIEW, AUSTRALIA, 2008 (EDITION 2)

Sport and Physical Recreation: A Statistical Overview, Australia, 2008 (Edition 2) (cat. no. 4156.0) was released 3 October 2008. Participating in sports and physical recreation and attending sporting events are important features of the Australian lifestyle. This publication presents an overview of the sports and physical recreation sector. It contains information about the number of people who play sports; the most popular sports played; the number of people attending sporting events; the amount people spend on sports and physical recreation; the economic activity of businesses, clubs and associations involved in providing sports and physical recreation goods and services; the people who work in sports and physical recreation occupations or industries; and the support provided by volunteers.

Some results for Queensland include:

- For the period 2005-06, two thirds (67%) of adults participated in sports and physical recreation, with little gender difference (males 68% and females 67%).
- More male children aged 5-14 years participated in organised sport than females, with 65% of males and 56% of females participating.
- Adult attendance at sports events was more common amongst males than females with 50% of males attending and 37% of females.
- Of Indigenous communities with 50 or more persons, Queensland had the highest proportion with sporting facilities. Only 7.7% of these communities (3 communities) did not have sporting facilities. In comparison, one third of all Australian Indigenous communities with 50 or more persons did not have sporting facilities. Of the 36 Queensland Indigenous communities with sporting facilities, 27 had sports grounds, 26 had outdoor basketball/netball courts, 17 had indoor or covered facilities and 7 had swimming pools.

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MARRIAGES, AUSTRALIA, 2007

Marriages, Australia, 2007 (cat. no. 3306.0.55.001) was released 30 September 2008. Marriage statistics provide valuable information for the analysis of family formation in Australia. This electronic product presents data at the national and state level on registered marriages by age, previous marital status, country of birth, type of celebrant, number of children under 16 years of previous marriages and whether couples lived together prior to marriage. Crude and age-specific marriage rates are also provided.

Marriage statistics in this publication are presented by the state or territory where the marriage was registered, rather than the state of usual residence of the couple. For this reason, the ABS advises caution in the interpretation of data at a state or territory level as couples may choose to marry outside their state or territory of usual residence.

Some results for Queensland include:

- There were 25,808 marriages registered in 2007, an increase of 765 (3.1%) from 2006. This was the greatest increase of any state/territory.
- The median age of the groom was 31.8 years and of the bride 29.4 years.
- Marriages in which neither partner had been previously married made up 66% of all marriages, while a further 18% were first marriages for one party. The remaining marriages were remarriages for both partners.
- The trend towards civil ceremonies continued, with 69% of marriages performed by civil celebrants.
- Nearly two-thirds (64%) of marriages were of couples where both parties were born in Australia. A further 6.4% of marriages were of parties born in the same overseas country and 29% of marriages were of parties born in different countries.
- Of the 25,808 couples who registered a marriage in 2007, 84% indicated that they had lived together prior to marriage.

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PERSPECTIVES ON REGIONAL AUSTRALIA: POPULATION TURNOVER, 2006

Perspectives on Regional Australia: Population Turnover, 2006 (cat. no. 1380.0.55.005) was released 30 September 2008. This product shows population turnover by Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) across Australia between August 2001 and August 2006 utilising 2006 Census of Population and Housing data.

Migration is recognised as a key factor in regional social and economic development. Inter-regional migration impacts broadly on a range of issues such as the size and structure of inter-regional labour markets, the demand for services, and the human capital that contributes to community strength.

Population turnover is the combined number of people arriving and departing from an area (the Population flow), expressed as a percentage of the Census population count. Population turnover is different from population growth, which is the net change in population. It is quite possible, for example, for an area to have its population estimate remain virtually unchanged from one period to the next, but for many of its current residents to be different people than those who were residents in the previous period.

Population turnover is therefore of strong interest because it can help explain, for example, why the characteristics and needs of a region are changing significantly within the context of having a relatively stable population count.

Some results for Queensland include:

- The five SLAs with the greatest population turnover between August 2001 and August 2006 were all in urban areas. They were Rosslea (119%), Milton (116%), Vincent (115%), Spring Hill (114%) and Kelvin Grove (114%). Rosslea and Vincent recorded a decrease in the number of usual residents.
- The five SLAs with the lowest population turnover between August 2001 and August 2006 were Yarrabah (16%), Aurukun (18%), Kowanyama (19%), Palm Island (22%) and Mornington (23%).

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RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTAL DEVELOPMENT, BUSINESSES, AUSTRALIA, 2006-07

Research and Experimental Development, Businesses, Australia, 2006-07 (cat. no. 8104.0) was released 14 October 2008. This publication presents expenditure and human resources devoted to research and experimental development (R&D) carried out by businesses in Australia, classified by industry, type of expenditure, source of funds, type of employee, enterprise employment size, research field, socioeconomic objective and location of expenditure. Most data are expressed in current prices but key aggregates are also expressed in volume terms.

Some results for Queensland include:

- In 2006-07 business expenditure on research and development located in Queensland was \$1,639.9 million, an increase of 24% from 2005-06.
- Queensland in 2006-07 accounted for 14% of national business expenditure on research and development.
- The largest contributors to Queensland business expenditure on research and development were Mining (\$430.5 million or 26%), Professional, scientific and technical services (\$407.8 million or 25%) and Manufacturing (\$363.8 million or 22%).



AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRY, 2006-07

Australian Industry, 2006-07 (cat. no. 8155.0) was released 8 October 2008. This publication presents estimates of the economic and financial performance of Australian industry. The estimates are based on data collected in the ABS Economic Activity Survey for 2006-07, and Business Activity Statement data reported to the Australian Taxation Office. For most divisions of the Australian and New Zealand Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), estimates are presented for income, expenses, industry value added, operating profit before tax, selected components of these aggregates and derivations, capital expenditure, and numbers of operating businesses. State/territory estimates of sales and service income and wages and salaries are presented at the ANZSIC division level.

Some results for Queensland include:

- For total selected industries, Queensland contributed 19% of national wages and salaries and 20% of national sales and services income.
- The industries contributing the most to total Queensland selected industries wages and salaries were Manufacturing (14%) and Construction (12%).
- The highest contributors to Queensland's total selected industries sales and services income were Manufacturing (17%), Wholesale trade (15%) and Retail trade (14%).

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AGRICULTURAL STATE PROFILE, QUEENSLAND, 2006-07

The Agricultural State Profile, Queensland, 2006-07 (cat. no. 7123.3.55.001) was released 19 September 2008. It provides an overview of the agricultural industry in Queensland and is ideal for school students' project work. It covers farm numbers, agricultural production and the state's agricultural contribution to the economy. It also includes mapped data, historical data from 1861 and data provided at the Statistical Division level.

The Queensland agricultural industry is still an important contributor to the state's economy and has maintained its role as a major export earner.

Some results for Queensland include:

- At 30 June 2007 there were 30,551 businesses undertaking agricultural activity in Queensland with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$5,000 or more.
- The majority of agricultural businesses were engaged in either beef cattle farming (47%) or sugar cane growing (12%).
- The contribution of agriculture to the Queensland economy can be measured in a number of ways. The most direct measurement available is the gross value of agricultural production, which in 2006-07 was \$9.5 billion for Queensland.
- Another measure of the contribution of agriculture to the economy is gross farm product (GFP). In 2006-07, the GFP for Queensland was calculated to be \$5.2 billion, or 2.8% of gross state product.

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CHANGES TO THE ABS SURVEY PROGRAM

The ABS is facing a tight budget situation in 2008-09, which has led to a range of reductions in the ABS work program. The Australian Statistician, Brian Pink, has outlined a number of strategies to address the situation in the document *Changes to the ABS survey program for 2008-09* on the ABS Website. Use the link to see what the implications are for the affected surveys or programs and how to get further information.

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ABS RELEASE INFORMATION

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) website provides the expected release details for all statistical products due for publication in the coming six months.

The web page 'Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months' is revised on the ABS website at the beginning of each month. This six-month forecasting is intended to keep clients informed about products and when they will become available.

All ABS core statistical and other statistical publications that usually have a catalogue number will be detailed as well as prominent non-statistical publications such as the ABS Annual Report and Australian Statistics Advisory Council Annual Report.

Access 'Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months' from the ABS Home page via 'Future Releases' or use [this link](#).

Information on all ABS product releases can also be accessed from [ABS Release Advice](#). This web page also provides links to **Previous Releases**, **Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months** and **Main Economic Indicator Releases**.

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QUEENSLAND THEME PAGE

[This page](#) provides access to Queensland statistical information including statistical releases and links to non-ABS sources. A wide range of economic and social statistics is covered.

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Population



POPULATION

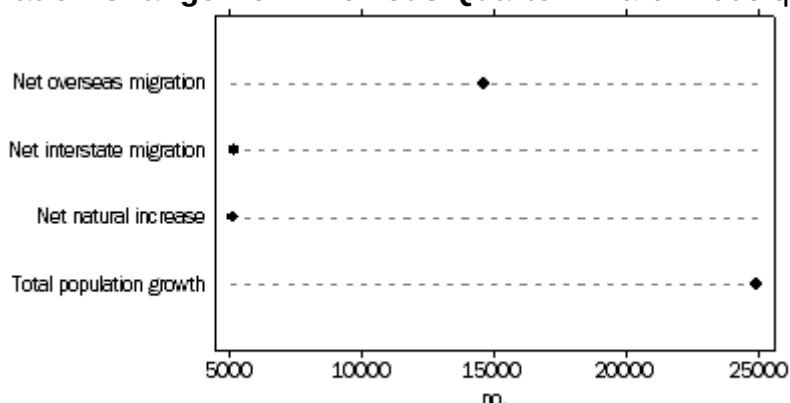
[Population change, Queensland](#)
[Regional population growth](#)

POPULATION CHANGE, QUEENSLAND

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for Queensland was 4,253,200 at 31 March 2008, an increase of 91,900 (2.2%) since 31 March 2007. Queensland accounted for 20% of the Australian population at 31 March 2008.

Between the December 2007 quarter and the March 2008 quarter, 59% (14,600 persons) of the total population increase of 24,900 persons was due to net overseas migration, 21% was attributable to net interstate migration and the remainder to natural increase (excess of births over deaths).

Population Change from Previous Quarter - March 2008 quarter



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Further information about Queensland's population can be accessed from [Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH

At 30 June 2007, the Queensland population was estimated to be 4,182,100 persons. The south east corner comprising Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton statistical divisions accounted for two-thirds (66%) of the state's population.

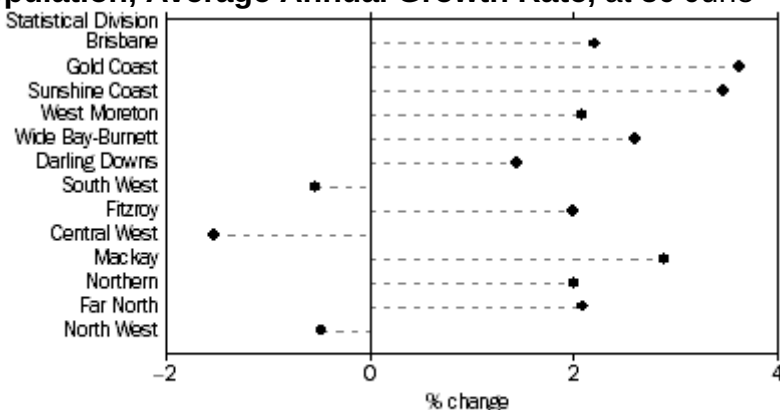
Regional Population^(a), by Statistical Division: at 30 June - 2001, 2006 and 2007

	2001 '000	2006 '000	2007 '000
Statistical division			
Brisbane	1 629.1	1 820.4	1 857.6
Gold Coast	432.6	518.1	535.5
Sunshine Coast	247.2	295.1	303.1
West Moreton	65.7	72.7	74.3
Wide Bay-Burnett	236.5	269.3	275.7
Darling Downs	210.4	227.1	229.3
South West	27.0	26.4	26.2
Fitzroy	181.7	200.6	204.5
Central West	12.5	11.6	11.4
Mackay	137.5	159.9	163.1
Northern	190.3	209.6	214.3
Far North	224.2	247.6	253.7
North West	34.3	33.2	33.3
Queensland	3 628.9	4 091.5	4 182.1

(a) Estimates as at 30 June are final for 2001, preliminary rebased for 2006 on results of the Census of Population and Housing, 2006, and preliminary for 2007. For all years, statistical divisions are based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2007 Edition.
Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

The fastest growing statistical divisions over the six years between 30 June 2001 and 30 June 2007 were Gold Coast with an average annual growth rate of 3.6%, Sunshine Coast (3.5%) and Mackay (2.9%). Three statistical divisions recorded negative average annual growth during the same period: North West (-0.5%), South West (-0.5%) and Central West (-1.5%).

Regional Population, Average Annual Growth Rate, at 30 June - 2001 to 2007



Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

Note: On 24 July 2007, the ABS released preliminary rebased estimates of regional population for June 2006, based on the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. On 1 October 2007, additional data was released with this product. At that time, spreadsheets and a data cube containing estimates for all years from June 1996 to June 2006 became available.

For more information on Queensland's regional population distribution, please refer to [Regional Population Growth, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3218.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released annually.

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Labour Force



LABOUR FORCE

[Job vacancies](#)

[Employed persons](#)

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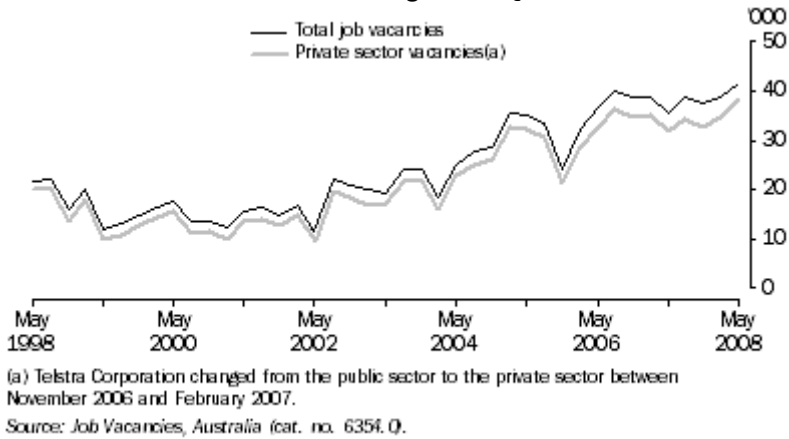
[Participation Rate](#)

[Employed persons by industry](#)

JOB VACANCIES

In original terms, Queensland's total number of job vacancies increased to 41,600 in May 2008 from 38,600 in February 2008. The May 2008 vacancies were 17% higher than in May 2007. Public sector vacancies accounted for around one in ten (7.7%) of total job vacancies in May 2008.

Job Vacancies, Original - Queensland



Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Job Vacancies, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6354.0). This is the final issue for 2008. The Survey of Job Vacancies will not be conducted during 2008-09. The survey may be reinstated in 2009-10.

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EMPLOYED PERSONS

In September 2008, total employment in Queensland in trend terms rose to 2,208,000 persons. Full-time employed persons (1,612,200) accounted for 73% of total employed persons. Males accounted for 65% of full-time employed persons and 54% of total employed persons.

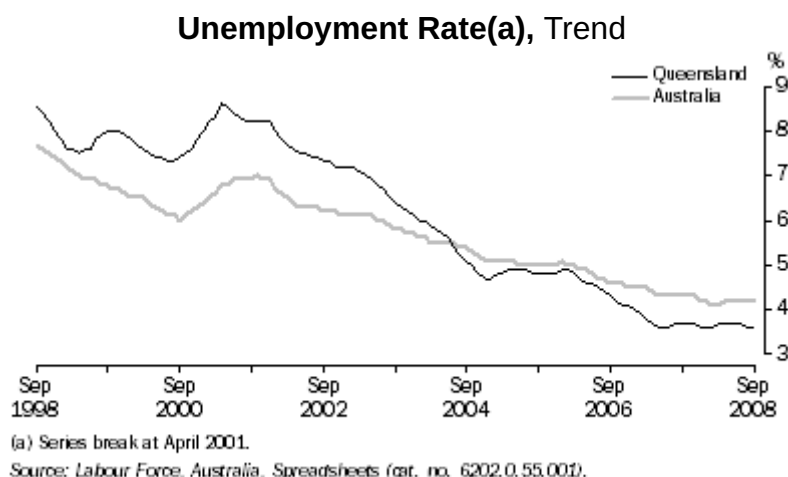
Employed Persons, Trend - Queensland



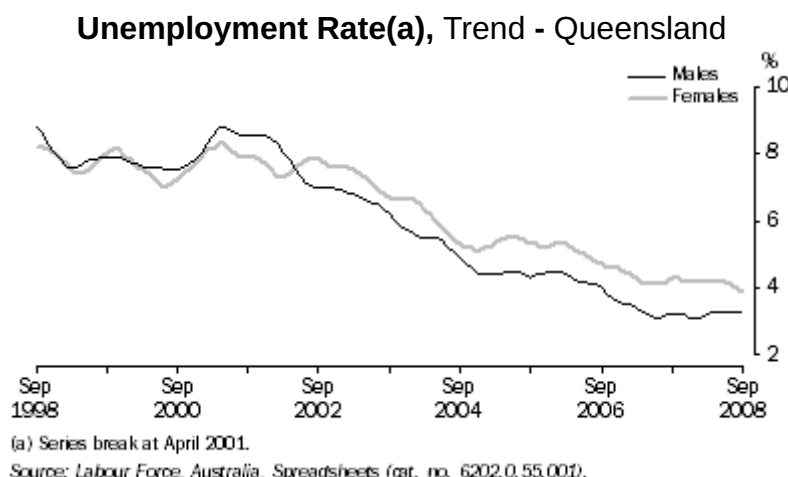
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UNEMPLOYMENT

The trend estimate of the number of unemployed persons in Queensland for September 2008 was 82,200 persons. This equates to an unemployment rate of 3.6%. Since July 2004, in trend estimate terms, the Queensland unemployment rate has been lower than the national unemployment rate.



In Queensland in September 2008, females had an unemployment rate of 3.9%. The corresponding male unemployment rate was 3.3%. Females have had higher rates of unemployment than their male counterparts since May 2002.

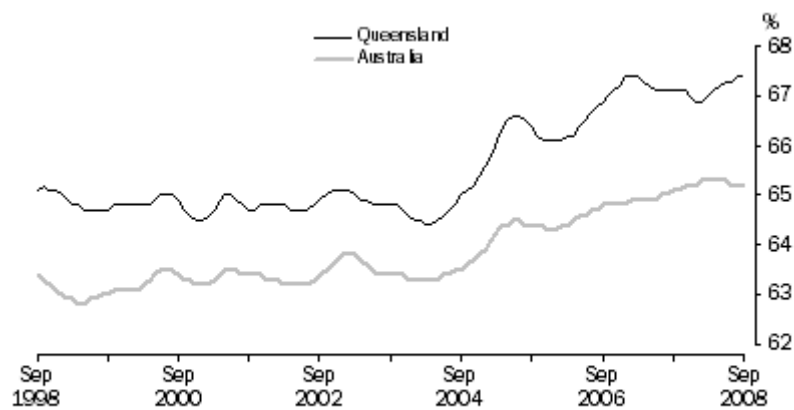


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PARTICIPATION RATE

The trend estimate of the participation rate for Queensland in September 2008 was 67.4%. This rate is 2.3 percentage points higher than September 1998. Queensland has consistently recorded higher participation rates than the national average.

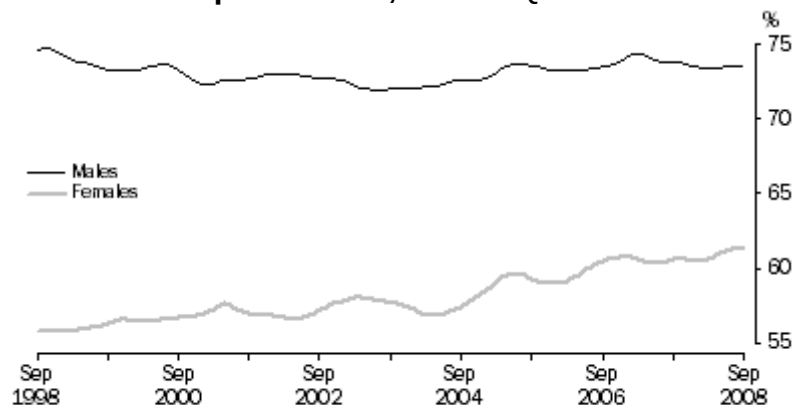
Participation Rate, Trend



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets, (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

For Queensland, the trend participation rate for females has been over 60% since July 2006, and was 61.3% in September 2008. This is a 5.5 percentage points increase on the female participation rate recorded in September 1998. The male participation rate in September 2008 was 73.6%, a decrease of -1.0 percentage points on the rate recorded for September 1998.

Participation Rate, Trend - Queensland



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

Further information on these topics can be accessed at [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0) and [Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets](#) (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. These publications are released monthly.

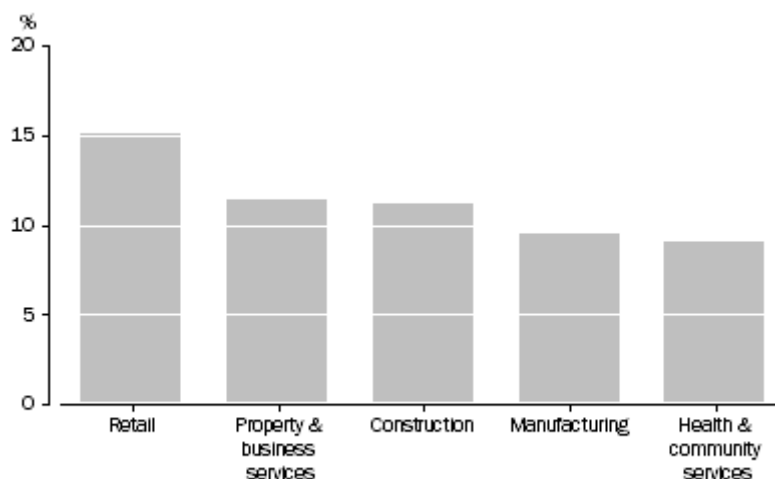
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EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

There were 2,203,900 employed persons in Queensland in August 2008. The industries with the most number of employed persons were Retail trade (333,200), Property and business services (252,600) and Construction (246,400). Those industries employing the least number of persons included Electricity, gas and water (17,200), Communication services (33,900) and Mining (40,300).

The five major industries with the most number of employed persons accounted for over half (56%) of Queensland's employed.

Employed Persons by Industry, Original - Percentage of total employed: Queensland - August 2008



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

In the year August 2007 to August 2008, the greatest increase of employed persons occurred in both Personal and other services and Finance and insurance (both 26%). In the same period, Cultural and recreational services had the greatest decrease in employed persons with a reduction of -28%.

Note: Employed persons by industry has been reported in original terms and cannot be directly compared to the trend estimates reported for Labour Force.

For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Prices



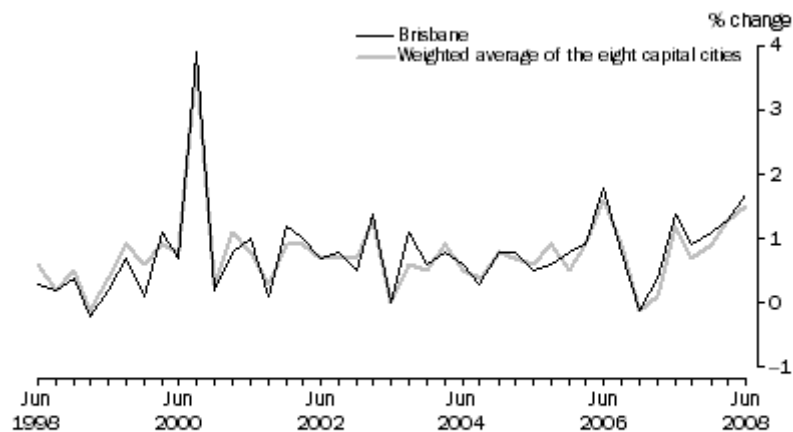
PRICES

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Brisbane increased by 5.1% in the 12 months to June quarter 2008, compared to a 4.5% rise in the weighted average of the eight capital cities. The higher result in Brisbane is largely due to stronger than average contributions from housing, transportation and clothing and footwear.

Brisbane's CPI rose by 1.7% between the March quarter 2008 and the June quarter 2008. This was the highest of all the capital cities and was 0.2 percentage points higher than the weighted average of the eight capital cities (1.5%). Deposit and loan facilities and automotive fuel were the main contributors in all cities.

Consumer Price Index - All Groups, Original - Percentage change from previous quarter(a)

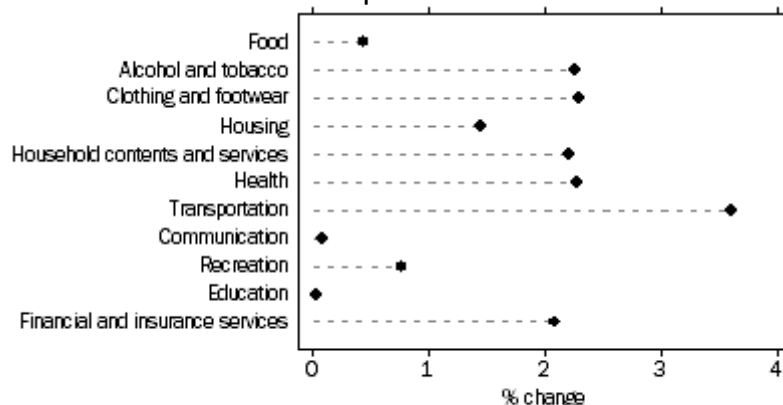


(a) The 2000-01 data were affected by the introduction of The New Tax System, in particular, the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) from 1 July 2000.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

In the June 2008 quarter, all Brisbane price categories increased compared with the previous quarter. Transport increased 3.6%, Alcohol and tobacco, Clothing and footwear and Health all increased 2.3%, Household contents and services increased 2.2% and Financial and insurance services increased 2.1%.

CPI Movement, Brisbane, Original - Percentage change from previous quarter: June 2008 quarter



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

For more detailed information on the consumer price index, please refer to [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat no. 6401.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Production

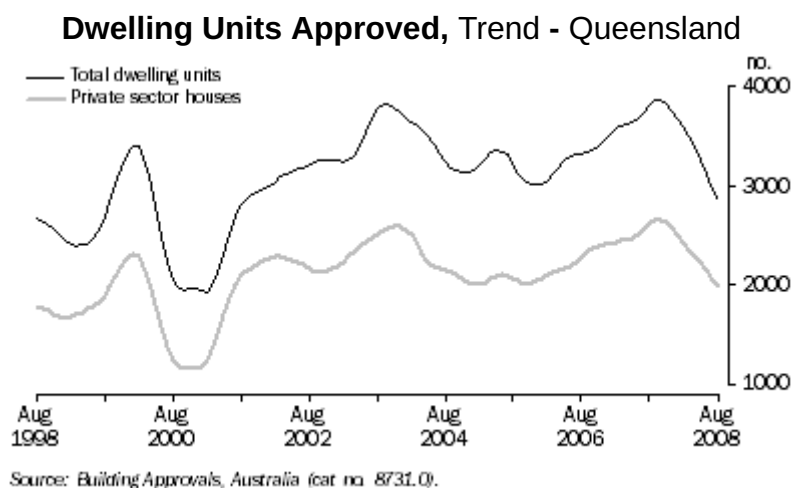


PRODUCTION

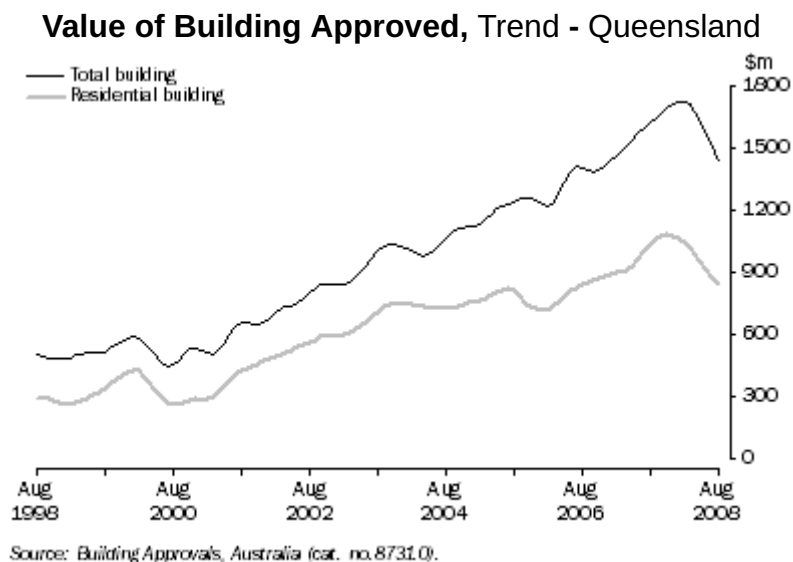
[Building approvals](#)
[Building activity](#)

BUILDING APPROVALS

In August 2008, the total number of dwelling units approved in Queensland in trend terms was 2,844. The trend estimate for the total number of dwelling units approved for August 2008 showed total approvals decreased by -4.0% from the previous month, the eleventh consecutive monthly decrease after a consistent upward trend of almost two years. The trend estimate for private sector houses was 1,984 approvals which represents 70% of total dwelling units approved.



In August 2008, the total value of building approvals in trend terms was \$1,436.2 million, a -4.7% decrease from the previous month and an -12% decrease from August 2007. Residential buildings accounted for 59% of the total value of buildings.



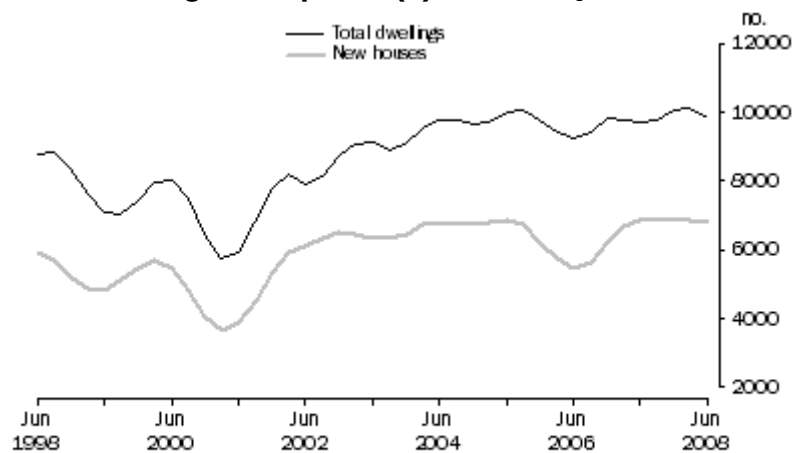
For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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BUILDING ACTIVITY

In the June 2008 quarter, the total number of dwelling units completed in trend terms in Queensland was 9,862. This is a decrease of -2.8% from the March 2008 quarter. There were 6,806 new houses completed during the June 2008 quarter which represented 69% of the total number of dwelling units completed.

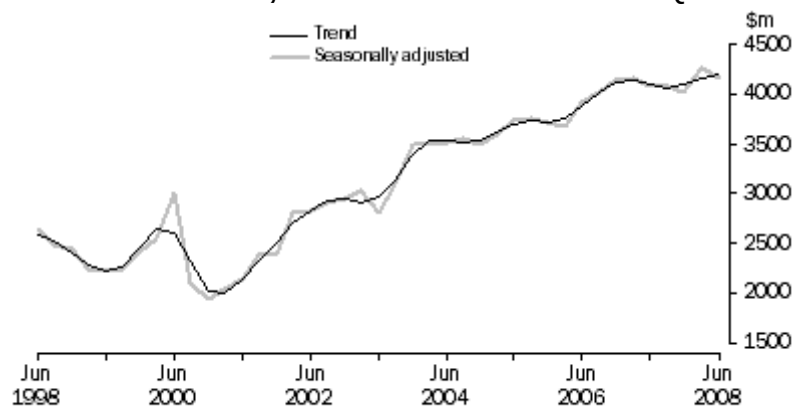
Dwellings Completed(a), Trend - Queensland



(a) Includes alterations, additions and conversions.
Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0).

In the June 2008 quarter, the trend estimate of the value of total building work done was \$4,216.1 million, a 2.8% increase from June 2007 quarter.

Value of Work Done, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland



Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0).

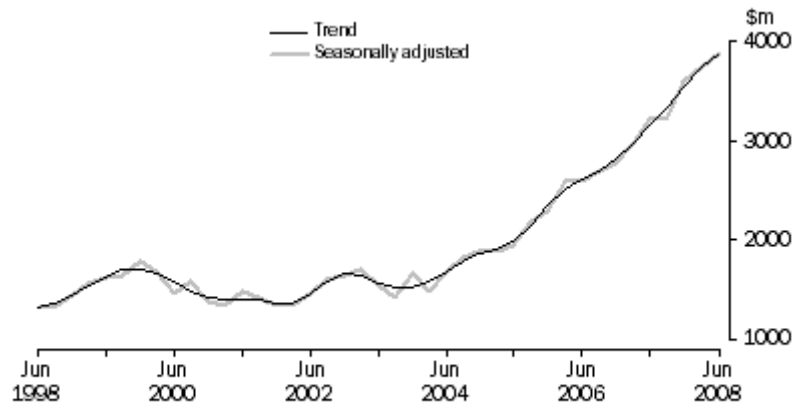
For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8752.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

Between the March 2008 and June 2008 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of the value of engineering construction increased by 4.1% to \$3,888.6 million. This continues the period of strong growth since December 2003 quarter.

Engineering Construction Work Done, Chain Volume Measures



Source: Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0).

For further information on this topic, access [Engineering Construction Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8762.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Housing Finance

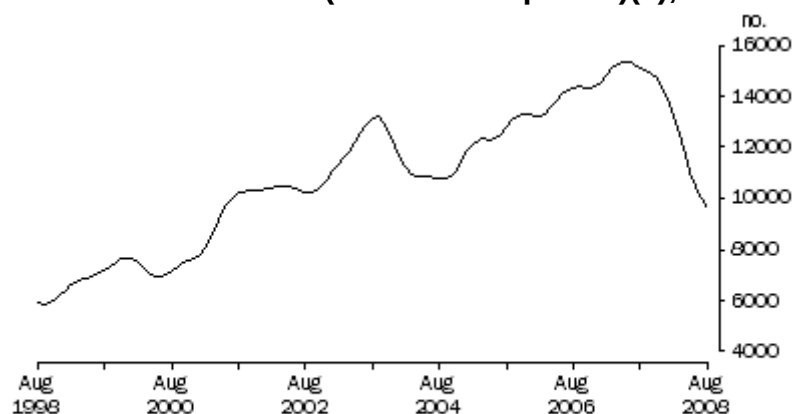


HOUSING FINANCE

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

The number of Queensland owner occupied housing commitments in trend estimate terms decreased by -36% to 9,635 in August 2008 when compared with August 2007. There was also a decrease (-3.4%) between July 2008 and August 2008, the fifteenth consecutive monthly decrease.

Housing Finance Commitments (Owner Occupation)(a), Trend - Queensland



(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

Source: Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0).

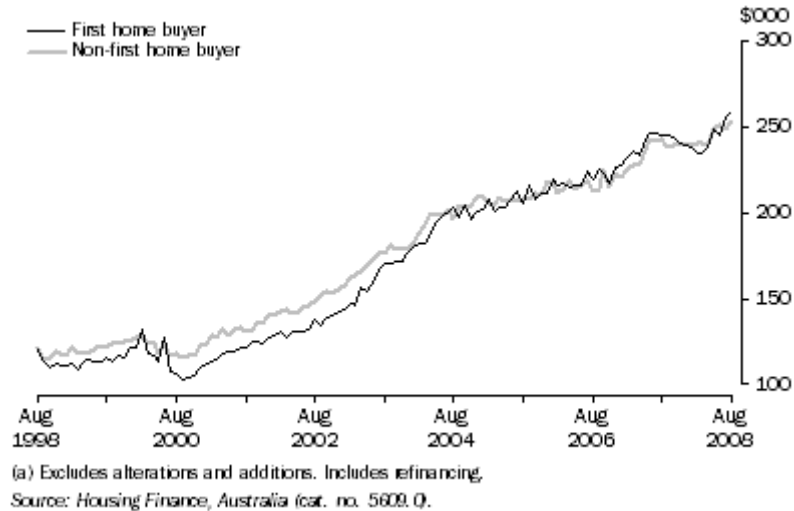
The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation in Queensland decreased by -33% to \$2,442 million in the 12 months to August 2008. In terms of the trend estimate, the value of housing finance commitments showed a small

decrease of -2.6% from July 2008.

Since August 1998, the average home loan commitment for owner occupied dwellings in Queensland has more than doubled from \$121,400 to \$254,300.

In August 2008, the average loan size for first home buyers (\$259,900) was slightly higher than for non-first home buyers (\$253,300).

Average Loan Size by Type of Buyer (Owner Occupation)(a), Original - Queensland



Further information on this topic is available in [Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5609.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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Incomes



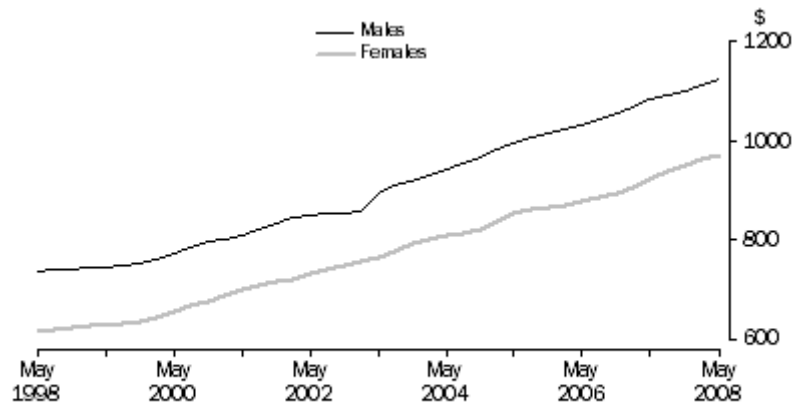
INCOMES

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult persons in Queensland increased by 4.5% to \$1,067.20 in the 12 months to May 2008. Nationally, the corresponding increase was marginally lower at 4.0% (up to \$1,132.20).

The trend estimate of full-time adult average weekly ordinary time earnings in Queensland rose by 3.9% for males and 5.2% for females over the 12 months to May 2008. The May 2008 female estimate of \$969.90 was 86% of the corresponding male estimate of \$1,124.40.

Average Weekly Earnings, Full-Time Adult Ordinary Time, Trend - Queensland



Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0).

More information on average weekly earnings can be accessed at [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Consumption and Investment



CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT

[Retail trade](#)

[New motor vehicle sales](#)

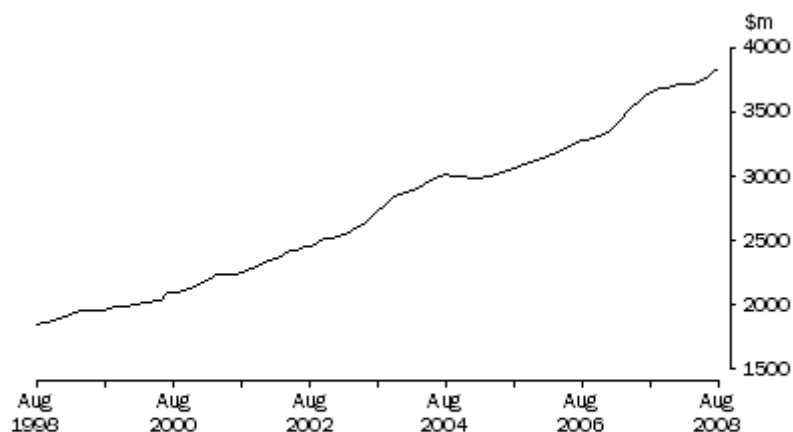
[Private new capital expenditure](#)

RETAIL TRADE

Significant changes have been made to the Retail Business Survey (RBS) design. For information about these changes, please refer to the feature article Changes to monthly Retail trade statistics contained in the July edition of **Retail Trade Trends, Australia** (cat. no. 8501.0).

The August 2008 trend estimate for Queensland's retail turnover was \$3,838.4 million, a 5.1% increase since August 2007.

Retail Turnover(a), Trend, All Industries - Queensland



(a) There was a break in the trend series between June 2000 and July 2000 due to the introduction of The New Tax System.

Source: Retail Trade Trends, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0).

Further information about this topic can be accessed at [Retail Trade Trends, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

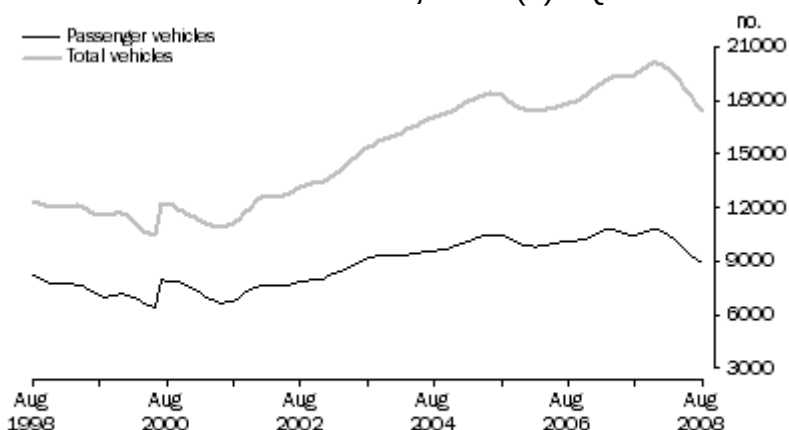
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NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In trend terms, 8,861 new passenger vehicles and 17,366 new vehicles in total were sold in August 2008 in Queensland. Corresponding sales for Australia were 49,870 and 83,798. When comparing August 2008 with July 2008, Queensland recorded a decrease in total new vehicle sales of -2.4%.

In August 1998, new passenger vehicle sales accounted for 67% of total new vehicle sales in Queensland. By August 2008, the proportion for new passenger vehicle sales had fallen to 51%.

New Motor Vehicle Sales, Trend(a) - Queensland



(a) There was a break in the trend series between June 2000 and July 2000 due to the introduction of The New Tax System.

Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0).

Further information about new motor vehicle sales can be accessed from [Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia](#) (cat no. 9314.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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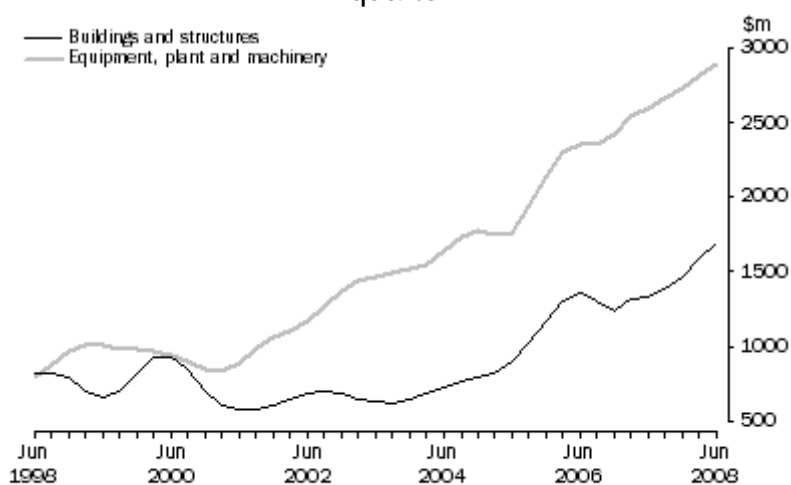
PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Between the March 2008 and the June 2008 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of private new capital expenditure increased by 4.3% to \$4,594 million.

During the same period, expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery increased by 2.6% to \$2,893 million while expenditure on Buildings and structures increased by 7.4% to \$1,701 million.

Comparing the June 2008 quarter with the June 2007 quarter, Queensland's total private new capital expenditure increased by 17%. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery grew by 11% and expenditure on Buildings and structures increased by 28%.

Private New Capital Expenditure, Trend, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland: by quarter



Source: *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia* (cat. no. 5625.0).

Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5625.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Tourist Accommodation

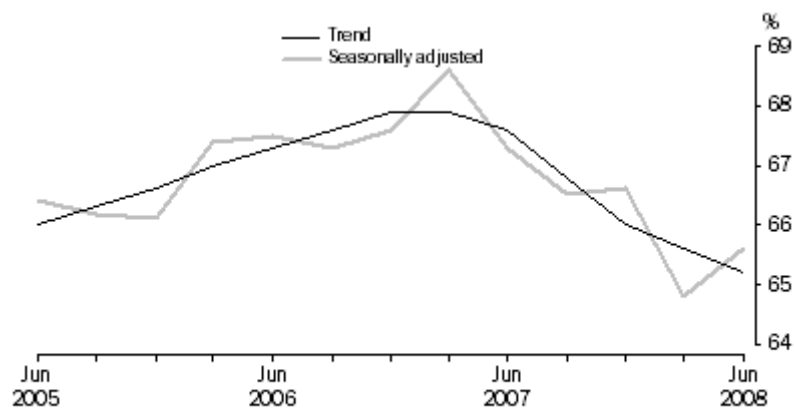


TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

QUEENSLAND HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 15 OR MORE ROOMS

In the June 2008 quarter, there were 1,116 hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. These establishments had a total guest room capacity of 60,422 rooms. The trend estimate of the room occupancy rate for Queensland (65.2%) was slightly higher than the national average (65.1%).

Room Occupancy Rate, by quarter - Queensland



Source: Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001).

In the June 2008 quarter, Queensland hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms catered for 2.4 million guest arrivals. Queensland establishments reported the longest average length of stay for guests (2.6 days) of all states and territories. The national average was 2.2 days.

The trend estimate of the total accommodation takings for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 rooms or more continued to increase. In the June 2008 quarter, accommodation takings rose by 0.9% to \$527.7 million from the March 2008 quarter.

For more detailed information on Queensland's tourist accommodation, please refer to [Tourist Accommodation, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8635.0) and [Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland](#) (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication and data cube are released quarterly.

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Interstate Trade



INTERSTATE TRADE

QUEENSLAND'S INTERSTATE TRADE

The value of interstate imports for Queensland in the June quarter 2008 was \$12,696.2 million. The value of interstate exports in the June quarter 2008 was \$6,675.9 million. The interstate exports estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution.

Value of Queensland Interstate Trade, June quarter 2008

	Value \$m	RSE %
Imports	12 696.2	5.1
Exports	6 675.9	10.1

Note: Interstate trade data are released quarterly. This is the first quarter for which the Queensland interstate trade estimates have been produced using sample survey methodology. Because the new methodology differs significantly from that of the old

collection, the results should be considered a break in series. Therefore, historical comparisons are not presented with these first quarter results. The results of the June quarter 2008 survey confirm that significant under-coverage was a factor in the old Interstate trade collection estimates.

Queensland interstate trade figures for the September quarter 2008 will be available on 18 December 2008.

For further information on Queensland's Interstate trade, please contact the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Queensland Interstate Trade on 1800 654 467.

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Articles

ARTICLES

ARTICLES ON STATISTICAL ISSUES WITH A QUEENSLAND THEME

Water Use on Queensland farms, 2006-07

The agriculture industry is a major consumer of water in the Queensland economy. This article presents estimates of agricultural water use, pastures and crops irrigated, sources of water for agricultural use, irrigation water management and financial data relating to irrigation. The estimates are compiled from data collected as part of the Agricultural survey for the year ended 30 June 2007.

[Index of previous articles](#)

This provides a list of articles that have been released in previous issues of Qld Stats with links to those articles

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	Forms of Employment, Queensland - November 2007
June	Labour Force Characteristics of Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, 2007
	Household Preparedness for Emergencies Queensland - October 2007
May	Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Queensland, April 2007
April	General Social Survey, 2006: Financial Stressors, Queensland

2007

December	General Social Survey, 2006: Personal Stressors, Queensland
November	Census Data - Second Release
	Young People in the Labour Market, Queensland, 2007
September	General Social Survey, 2006: Characteristics of Family and Community Support & Crime and Safety
July	Forms of Employment, Queensland, November 2006
	Working Time Arrangements, Queensland, November 2006
June	Preferred Working Hours of Wage and Salary Earners, Queensland, October 2006

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About this Release

Qld Stats is an electronic magazine containing an overview of Queensland's key economic and social indicators presented in graphs, tables and analytical summaries with links to more detailed products. Qld Stats also contains news of seminars, releases and other matters of statistical interest for Queensland.

Qld Stats replaces Queensland Key Statistics (cat. no. 1388.3) and Statistical Update, Queensland (cat. no. 1316.3). These two products have been discontinued.

Qld Stats is issued monthly, after the release of Labour Force data, with tables and graphs updated to the latest available data. Analytical summaries are included when available.

Readers can get further information, including Explanatory Notes, on each of the topics by using the links to source materials contained on each page.

Water Use on Queensland Farms, 2006-07 (Feature Article)



WATER USE ON QUEENSLAND FARMS, 2006-07

[Introduction](#)

[Agricultural water use](#)

[Irrigation water use](#)

[Water sources](#)

[Irrigation water management](#)

[Irrigation expenditure and assets](#)

[Further information](#)

INTRODUCTION

The agriculture industry is a major consumer of water in the Queensland economy. The [Water Account, Australia 2004-05](#) (cat. no. 4610.0) showed agriculture to account for 67% of all water consumed in Queensland in 2004-05.

This article presents estimates of agricultural water use, pastures and crops irrigated, sources of water for agricultural use, irrigation water management and financial data relating to irrigation. The estimates are compiled from data collected as part of the Agricultural survey for the year ended 30 June 2007. Volume of water in this article is expressed as either gigalitres, which is one thousand million litres, or megalitres (ML), which is one million litres. Application rate is the rate at which water is applied to an area or crop, measured in megalitres per hectare (ML/ha).

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AGRICULTURAL WATER USE

In 2006-07, Queensland agricultural businesses used 2,084 gigalitres of water for agricultural production. This represents 24% of the national agricultural water use.

Of this total 2,084 gigalitres, 88% (1,840 gigalitres) was used for the irrigation of pastures and crops and 12% (244 gigalitres) was used for other agricultural purposes such as stock watering and the cleaning of dairies and piggeries. Volumes of irrigation water for crops and pastures declined by 21% from 2005-06, and volumes of water for other agricultural purposes declined by 4.6%.

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IRRIGATION WATER USE

In Queensland, 29% of agricultural businesses reported using water for irrigation in 2006-07, a decline from the 31% reporting the use of water for irrigation in 2005-06. A total of 458,000 hectares was irrigated in 2006-07, a 15% decrease from that irrigated in 2005-06. The average application rate reduced from 4.3 megalitres per hectare (ML/ha) in 2005-06 to 4.0 ML/ha in 2006-07. After Western Australia (5.5 ML/ha) and South Australia (4.8 ML/ha), Queensland had the third highest application rate of irrigation water.

In 2006-07, sugar cane remained the major user of irrigation water, using 931 gigalitres, or 51% of the Queensland total. This represents a decrease of 5.8% from the total volume of water applied to sugar cane in 2005-06.

Of the 245 agricultural businesses engaged in the production of cotton, 88% reported using water for irrigation. In 2006-07, cotton used 194 gigalitres, a decrease of 68% from the 607 gigalitres used in irrigation in 2005-06. Cotton (5.5 ML/ha) had the highest application rate of pastures and crops irrigated in Queensland.

Pastures and Crops Irrigated, Queensland, 2006-07

	Agricultural businesses no.	Agricultural businesses irrigating no.	Area under pasture or crop '000 ha	Area irrigated '000 ha	Volume applied ML	Application rate ML/ha
Pasture for grazing	na	1 772	na	⁵²	^{142 586}	^{2.8}
Pasture for grazing dairy cattle	na	422	na	¹⁵	^{64 328}	4.4
Pasture for grazing meat cattle	na	^{1 267}	na	³⁶	^{76 094}	^{2.1}
Pasture for grazing other livestock	na	¹⁰⁴	na	¹	^{*2 164}	^{1.6}
Pasture harvested for hay (including lucerne), silage or seed	na	1 154	na	³¹	131 873	4.2
Cereal crops harvested for grain or seed(a)	3 332	459	1 240	49	^{142 857}	2.9

Cereal crops cut for hay or for grazing or fed off	na	^434	na	^9	^20 585	2.4
Sugar cane	3 947	1 949	455	196	931 468	4.7
Cotton	245	215	44	35	193 757	5.5
Other broadacre crops(b)	1 092	^142	113	^9	^23 826	^2.5
Fruit trees, nut trees, plantation or berry fruits(c)	2 946	1 975	52	37	133 057	3.6
Vegetables for human consumption or seed	na	1 660	na	31	86 940	2.8
Nurseries, cutflowers or cultivated turf	719	675	4	4	14 501	4.0
Grapevines	^159	^114	^1	^1	^5 644	^4.7
TOTAL(d)	(e)30 650	(e)8 757	(f)143 871	458	1 840 252	4.0

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

na not available

(a) Excludes rice.

(b) Excludes sugar cane and cotton.

(c) Excludes grapevines.

(d) Totals include other pastures or crops not elsewhere classified.

(e) Total does not equal the sum as many businesses grow or irrigate more than one crop or pasture.

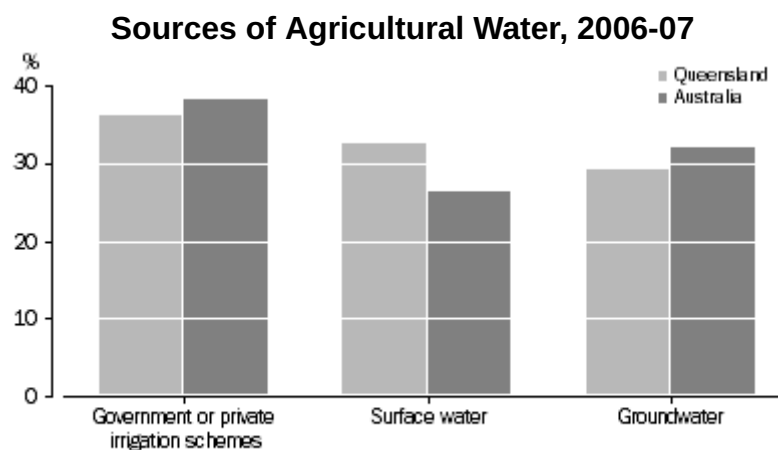
(f) Total includes area of all agricultural land. This does not equal the sum of area under pasture or crop as not all land on agricultural holdings is under pasture or crop.

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WATER SOURCES

Nationally, in 2006-07, more water for agriculture was sourced from Government or private irrigation schemes than from any other source. This was similar in Queensland, where a total of 757 gigalitres, or 36% of the volume of water used for agricultural purposes, was supplied by Government or private irrigation schemes.

Surface water accounted for 33% of the total volume of water from all sources in 2006-07 for Queensland and groundwater accounted for a further 29%.



Source: *Water Use on Australian Farms, 2006-07* (cat. no. 4618.0)

In 2006-07, 461 agricultural businesses (1.5% of all Queensland agricultural businesses) reported purchasing extra irrigation water on a temporary basis. The volume of extra water purchased on a temporary basis was 98 gigalitres at a cost of \$8.5 million.

Only 119 agricultural businesses in Queensland reported selling water on a temporary basis. The volume of water sold on a temporary basis was 25 gigalitres for \$1.2 million.

Note: Queensland data relating to the purchasing and selling of water on a temporary basis

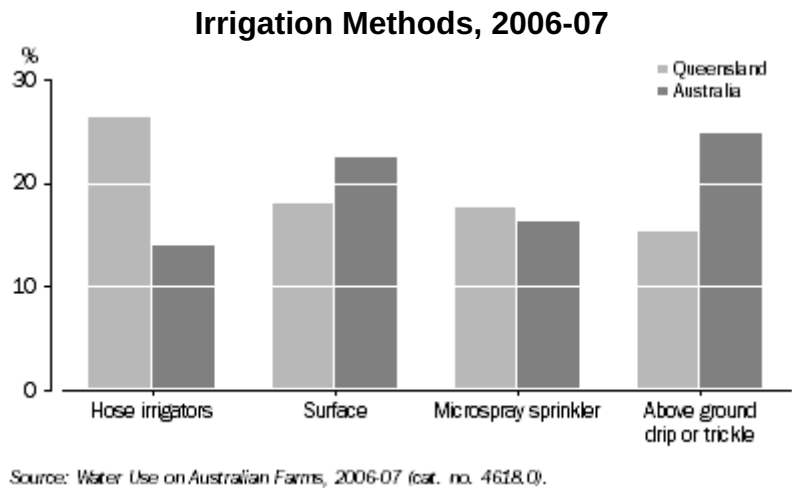
are based on estimates with an Relative Standard Error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution.

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IRRIGATION WATER MANAGEMENT

In Queensland, hose irrigation was the most common irrigation method (2,316 agricultural businesses or 26% of all irrigating agricultural businesses) followed by surface irrigation (18%) and microspray sprinklers (18%).

Nationally, one in four (25%) irrigating agricultural businesses used above ground drip or trickle irrigation, while in Queensland this method was used by 15% or 1,339 agricultural businesses.



In 2006-07, the irrigation method covering the largest area of land in Queensland was surface irrigation, irrigating 193,000 hectares. Hose irrigators were used to irrigate 110,000 hectares, large mobile machine sprinklers 43,000 hectares, above ground drip or trickle irrigation 25,000 hectares and microspray sprinklers 24,000 hectares. Note: Queensland data relating to large mobile machine sprinklers is based on an estimate with a Relative Standard Error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution.

In Queensland, 4,043 agricultural businesses or nearly one-half (46%) of irrigating agricultural businesses, reported making one or more changes to their irrigation practices in 2006-07. Adoption of more efficient irrigation techniques was the most common change (44% of agricultural businesses that made one or more changes), followed by adoption of more efficient irrigation scheduling (37%) and reducing the area of irrigation (34%).

The most common changes to irrigation practices intended to be made after 30 June 2007 in Queensland were the adoption of more efficient irrigation techniques and the adoption of more efficient irrigation scheduling (reported by 1,431 and 1,090 agricultural businesses respectively).

In 2006-07, 6,801 Queensland agricultural businesses reported barriers to changing their irrigation practices. The most common barrier reported was lack of financial resources, reported by 56% of all agricultural businesses reporting barriers to change.

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IRRIGATION EXPENDITURE AND ASSETS

In 2006-07, Queensland agricultural businesses spent \$265 million on irrigation related expenditure. The largest expenditure reported was irrigation operating expenses other than the costs associated with the purchase of water (\$104 million or 39%). Such expenses include pump running expenses, fuel, electricity, repairs and maintenance and other similar expenses. The purchase of irrigation equipment was the next largest irrigation expenditure (\$60 million or 23%).

The value of irrigation equipment and infrastructure on Queensland agricultural establishments in 2006-07 was \$2,389 million.

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FURTHER INFORMATION

More information on this topic can be found in the following ABS publications.

Water Use on Australian Farms, 2006-07 (cat. no. 4618.0)

Water and the Murray-Darling Basin - A Statistical Profile, 2000-01 to 2005-06 (cat. no. 4610.0.55.007)

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